

# MILITARY DICTIONARY:

COMPRISING

TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS;

INFORMATION

ON RAISING AND KEEPING TROOPS;

ACTUAL SERVICE,

INCLUDING

MAKESHIFTS AND IMPROVED MATÉRIEL;

AND

LAW, GOVERNMENT, REGULATION, AND ADMINISTRATION  
RELATING TO LAND FORCES.

BY

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LONDON:  
TRÜBNER & CO.

1864.

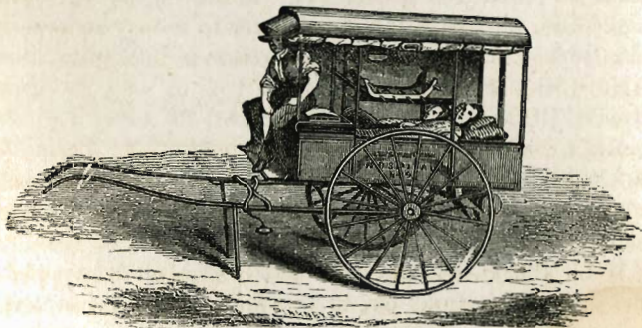
AMBULANCES (*French*)—are flying hospitals so organized that they can follow an army in all its movements, and are intended to succor the wounded as soon as possible. Other sick are also placed in Ambulance, but the Ambulances are emptied as soon as fixed hos-

FIG. 3.



AMBULANCE CART PROPOSED FOR THE U. S. SERVICE.

FIG. 3.



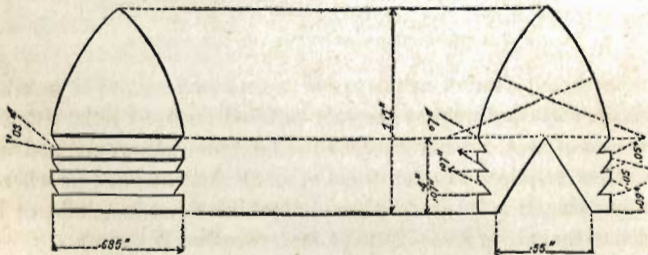
AMBULANCE CART PROPOSED FOR THE U. S. SERVICE.

FIG. 4.



AMBULANCE CART PROPOSED FOR THE U. S. SERVICE.

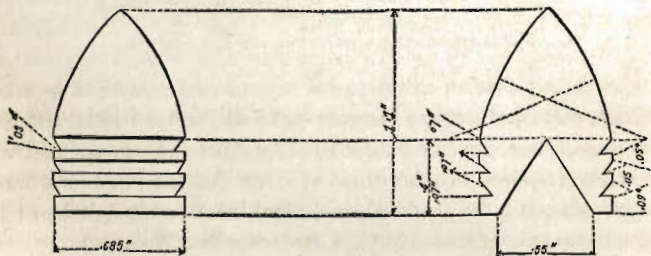
FIG. 5.



BULLET FOR ALTERED MUSKET.

Weight of ball, 730 grains; weight of powder, 70 grains.

FIG. 5.

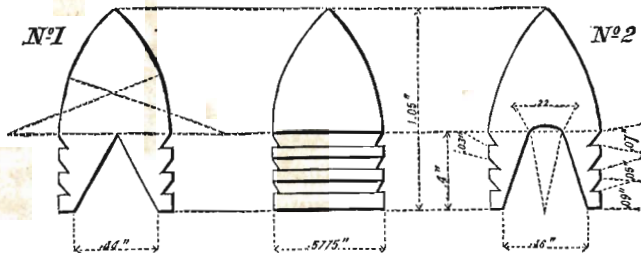


BULLET FOR ALTERED MUSKET.

Weight of ball, 730 grains; weight of powder, 70 grains.

To use the new cartridge carrying the powder and elongated ball attached to each other, tear the fold and pour out the powder; then seize the ball end firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, and strike the cylinder of the cartridge a smart blow across the muzzle of the piece; this breaks the cartridge and exposes the bottom of the ball; a slight pressure of the thumb and forefinger forces the ball into the bore clear of all cartridge paper. In striking the cartridge, the cylinder should be held square across, or at right angles to the muzzle; otherwise, a blow given in an oblique direction would only bend the cartridge without rupturing it.

FIG. 6.



BULLETS FOR NEW RIFLE-MUSKET AND PISTOL-CARBINE.

Weight of No. 1, 500 grains.

Weight of powder, 60 grains.

No. 1, section of musket bullet.

Weight of No. 2, 450 grains.

Weight of powder, 40 grains.

No. 2, section of pistol-carbine bullet.

Both bullets have the same exterior.

# Nomenclature descriptive of the Rifle Musket.

MODEL OF 1855.



Fig. 7. Barrel, one-seventh size. *a*, breech; *b*, cone-seat; *c*, rear-sight; *d*, front-sight and bayonet stud; *e*, muzzle.

FIG. 7.

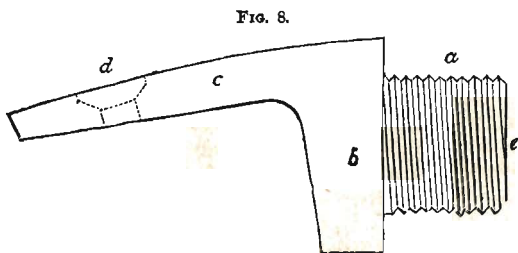


Fig. 8. Breech-screw, full size. *a*, plug with threads; *b*, tenon; *c*, tang; *d*, tang-screw hole; *e*, face.

FIG. 9.

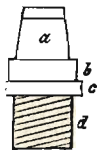


Fig. 9. Cone, full size. *a*, nipple; *b*, square; *c*, shoulder; *d*, screw-thread; *e*, vent.

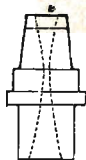


FIG. 9'.

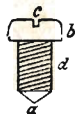


Fig. 9'. Cone-seat screw, full size. *a*, stem; *b*, head; *c*, slit; *d*, thread.

FIG. 10.



Fig. 10. Tang-screw, full size.



FIG. 11.

Fig. 11. Ramrod, one-seventh size. *a*, stem; *b*, swell; *c*, head; *d*, cup; *e*, screw.



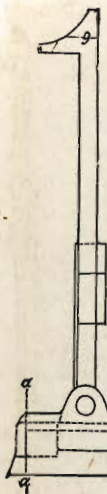


FIG. 12.

Fig. 12. Rear-sight, full size, side view, complete. 1, 2, 3, 4, graduation-marks on the base, a.

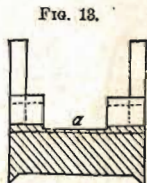


FIG. 13.

Fig. 13. Section through a, a, full size.

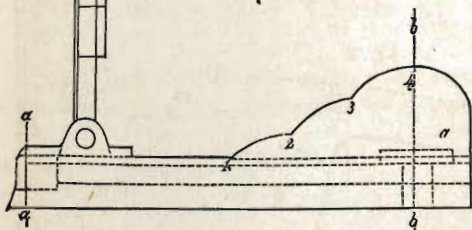


FIG. 14.

Fig. 14. Section through b, b, full size.

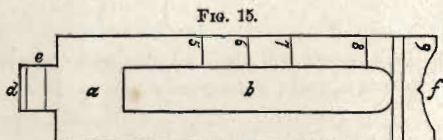


FIG. 15.

Fig. 15. Leaf, full size. a, frame; b, slot; d, tongue; e, joint-pin hole; f, sight-notch; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, graduation-marks.

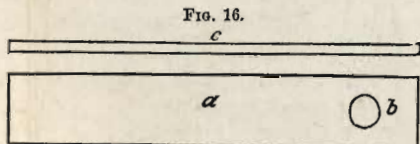


FIG. 16.

Fig. 16. Leaf-spring, full size. a, blade; b, screw-hole; c, thickness.

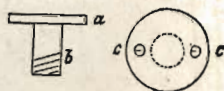


FIG. 17.

Fig. 17. Leaf-spring screw, full size. a, head; b, stem; c, c, holes for screw-driver.

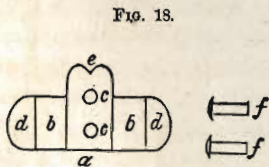


FIG. 18.

Fig. 18. Slide, full size. a, back-piece; b, b, grooves; c, c, rivet-holes; d, d, handles; e, sight-notch; f, f, rivets.

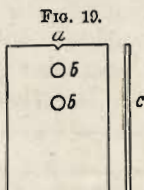


FIG. 19.

Fig. 19. Slide-spring, full size. a, sight-notch; b, b, rivet-holes; c, thickness.

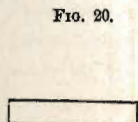


FIG. 20.

Fig. 20. Joint-pin, full size.

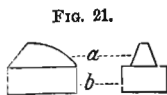


FIG. 21.

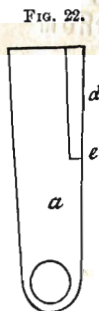


FIG. 22.

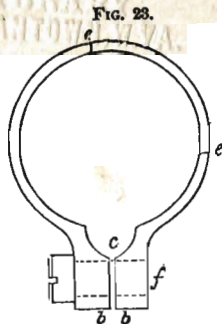


FIG. 23.

FIG. 24.

- Fig. 21. Front-sight and bayonet-stud, full size. *a*, sight; *b*, stud.  
 Figs. 22, 23. Bayonet-clasp, full size. *a*, body; *b*, *b*, stud; *c*, bridge;  
*d*, groove; *e*, *e*, stops; *f*, screw.  
 Fig. 24. Bayonet, quarter size. *a*, blade; *b*, neck; *c*, socket; *d*,  
 bridge; *e*, stud mortise; *f*, clasp.

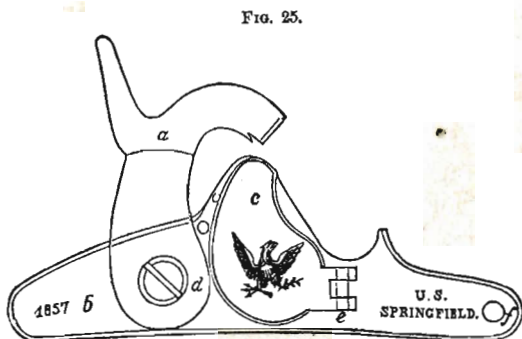


FIG. 25.

- Fig. 25. Lock, outside view, half size. *a*, hammer; *b*, lock-plate;  
*c*, magazine-cover; *d*, tumbler-screw; *e*, joint-pin; *f*, side-  
 screw hole.

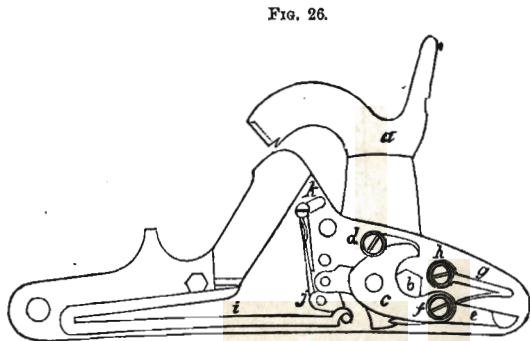


FIG. 26.

- Fig. 26. Lock, inside view, half size, showing the parts with the hammer at half cock. *a*, hammer; *b*, tumbler; *c*, bridle; *d*, bridle-screw; *e*, sear; *f*, sear-spring; *g*, sear-spring screw; *h*, sear-spring screw; *i*, mainspring; *j*, swivel; *k*, cover-catch.

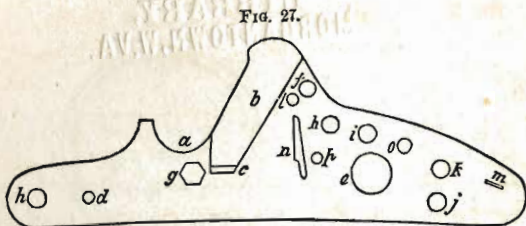


Fig. 27. Lock-plate, half size, showing the position of the holes, &c. *a*, cone-seat notch; *b*, bolster; *c*, mainspring notch; *d*, hole for mainspring pivot; *e*, hole for arbor of tumbler; *f*, hole for cover-catch; *g*, hole for cover hinge stud; *h, h*, side-screw holes; *i*, hole for bridle-screw; *j*, hole for sear-screw; *k*, hole for sear-spring; *l*, hole for catch-spring screw; *m*, sear-spring stud-mortise; *n*, feed-finger slot; *o*, bridle pivot hole; *p*, feed-finger-spring-screw hole.

FIG. 28.

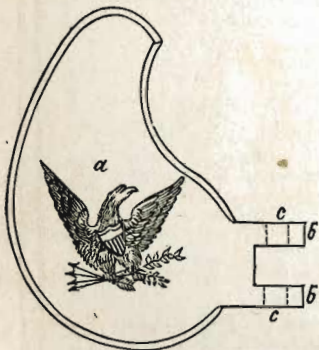


Fig. 28. Magazine-cover, full size. *a*, body; *b, b*, jaws; *e, c*, holes for joint-pin.

FIG. 29.

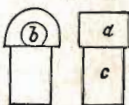


Fig. 29. Cover-hinge stud, full size, two views. *a*, head; *b*, joint-pin hole; *c*, stem.

FIG. 30.

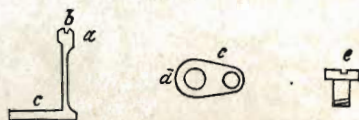


Fig. 30. Cover-catch and screw, full size, two views. *a*, head; *b*, notch; *c, c*, foot; *d*, screw-hole; *e*, catch-screw.

FIG. 31.

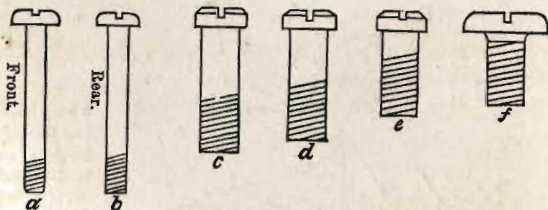


Fig. 31. Lock-screws, full size, and side-screws, half size. *a, b*, side-screws; *c*, sear-screw; *d*, bridle-screw; *e*, sear-spring screw; *f*, tumbler-screw.

NOTE.—In all the screws, the parts are the stem, the head, the slit, the thread.

FIG. 32.

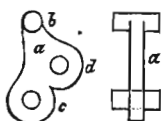


Fig. 32. Mainspring-swivel, full size. *a*, *a*, body; *b*, axis; *c*, tumbler-pin hole; *d*, finger-pivot hole.

FIG. 33.

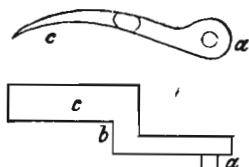


Fig. 33. Feed-finger, full size, two views. *a*, *a*, eye-pivot; *b*, crook; *c*, *c*, finger.

FIG. 34.

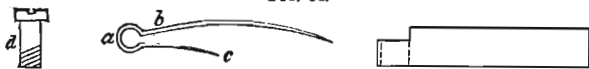


Fig. 34. Feed-finger spring, full size. *a*, eye; *b*, long branch; *c*, short branch; *d*, screw.

FIG. 35.



Fig. 35. Hammer, half size. *a*, body; *b*, head; *c*, comb; *d*, countersink, slit, and knife-edge; *e*, pivot-hole.

FIG. 36.

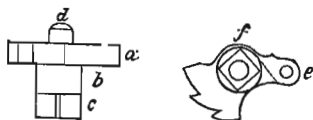


Fig. 36. Tumbler, half size, two views. *a*, body; *b*, arbor; *c*, squares; *d*, pivot; *e*, swivel-arm and pin-hole; *f*, tumbler-screw hole.

FIG. 37.

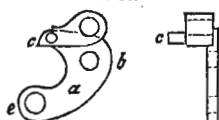


Fig. 37. Bridle, half size, two views. *a*, body; *b*, eye for tumbler-pivot; *c*, pivot; *d*, hole for bridle-screw; *e*, hole for sear-screw.

FIG. 38.

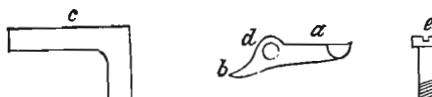


Fig. 38. Sear, half size, two views. *a*, body; *b*, nose; *c*, arm; *d*, screw-hole; *e*, screw.

FIG. 39.

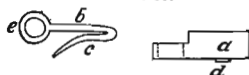


Fig. 39. Sear-spring, half size, two views. *a*, blade; *b*, upper branch; *c*, lower branch; *d*, stud; *e*, screw-hole.

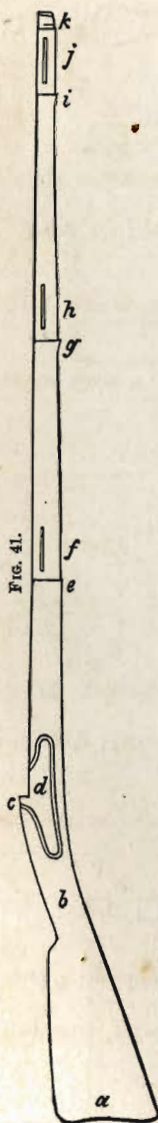


FIG. 41.

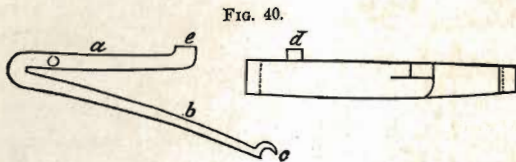


FIG. 40.

Fig. 40. Mainspring, half size, two views. *a*, upper branch; *b*, lower branch; *c*, hook; *d*, pivot; *e*, tang.

Fig. 41. Stock, one-ninth size. *a*, butt; *b*, handle; *c*, head; *d*, bed for lock; *e*, shoulder for lower band; *f*, bed for band-spring; *g*, shoulder for middle band; *h*, bed for band-spring; *i*, shoulder for upper band; *j*, bed for band-spring; *k*, shoulder and tenon for tip.

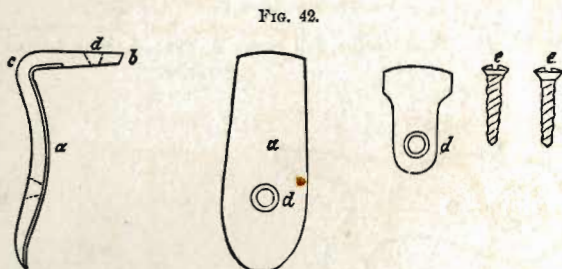


FIG. 42.

Fig. 42. Butt-plate and screws, quarter size, three views. *a*, body; *b*, toe; *c*, heel; *d*, *d*, screw-holes; *e*, *e*, screws.

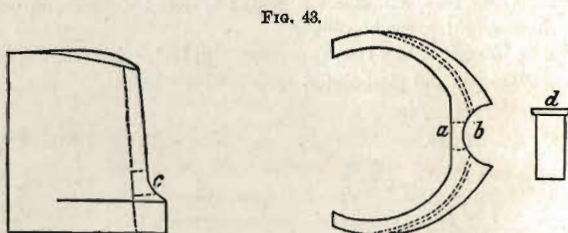


FIG. 43.

Fig. 43. Tip, full size, two views. *a*, recess for stock; *b*, groove for ramrod; *c*, rivet-hole; *d*, rivet.

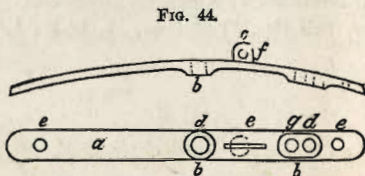


FIG. 44.

Fig. 44. Guard-plate, quarter size. *a*, body; *b*, *b*, bolsters; *c*, *c*, trigger-stud and mortise; *d*, *d*, holes for guard-bow; *e*, *e*, for wood screws; *f*, for trigger-screw; *g*, for tang-screw.



FIG. 45.

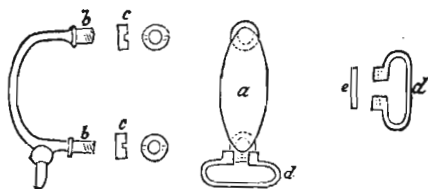


FIG. 46.

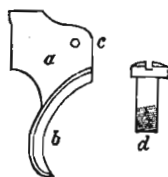
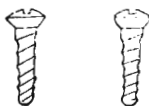


FIG. 48.



*Fig. 45. Guard-bow, quarter size, two views. a, body; b, b, stems; c, c, nuts; d, d, swivel; e, rivet.*

*Fig. 46. Trigger, half size. a, blade; b, finger-piece; c, hole for screw; d, screw, full size.*

*Fig. 48. Guard-screws, half size.*

FIG. 49.



FIG. 50.

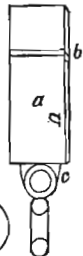
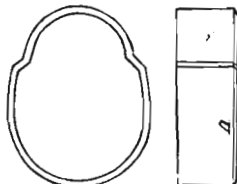


FIG. 51.



*Fig. 49. Upper band, half size.*

*Fig. 50. Middle band, half size.*

*Fig. 51. Lower band, half size. a, body; b, b, creases; U denotes the upper edge; c, swivel-stud (on middle band only); d, swivel.*

FIG. 52.

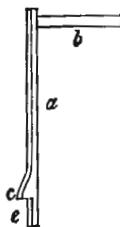


FIG. 53.

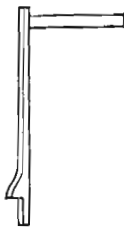
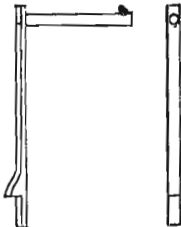


FIG. 54.



*Figs. 52, 53, 54. Upper, middle, and lower band-springs, half size. a, stem; b, wire; c, shoulder; e, tang.*

FIG. 55.

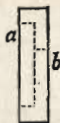


FIG. 56.



FIG. 57.

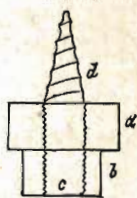


Fig. 55. Side-screw washer, full size. *a*, countersink; *b*, hole for screw.

Fig. 56. Wiper, full size. *a*, body; *b*, *b*, prongs; *c*, screw-hole for rod.

Fig. 57. Ball-screw, full size. *a*, body; *b*, tang; *c*, screw-hole for rod; *d*, screw to draw the ball.

FIG. 58.

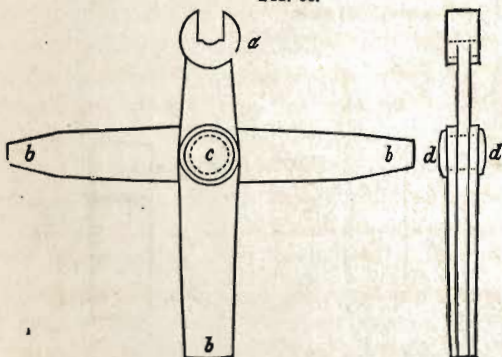


Fig. 58. Screw-driver, half size, two views. *a*, cone-wrench; *b*, *b*, blades; *c*, rivet; *d*, *d*, collets for rivet.

FIG. 59.

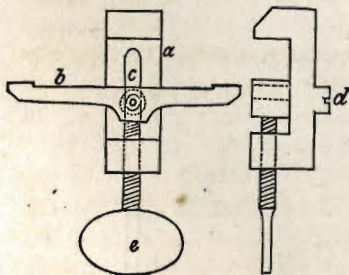


FIG. 60.

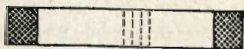


Fig. 59. Spring-vice, half size, two views. *a*, bolster; *b*, slide; *c*, slide-mortise; *d*, slide screw; *e*, thumb-screw.

Fig. 60. Upper side of slide.

Fig. 61. Tompion, half size. *a*, head; *b*, body; *c*, rivet; *d*, leather washer; *e*, slot.

Fig. 62. Cone, (spare,) see Fig. 9.

FIG. 61.

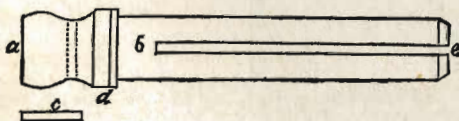
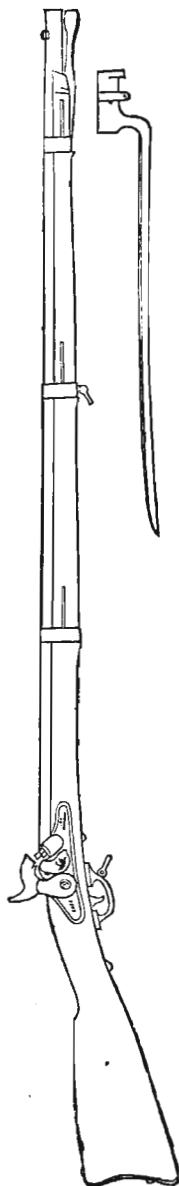


FIG. 62.



Rifle Musket and Appendages, Model 1855.



Wiper.



Ball-screw.



Screw-driver.



Spring-vice.



Tompion.



Spare cone.



Tumbler and Wire Punch.

MATERIALS OF WHICH THE PARTS ARE MADE.

*Steel.*

Tumbler; Lock-swivel, Feed-finger; Finger-spring; Cover-catch; Sear; Sear-spring; Main-spring; Band-springs; Ramrod; Rear-sight (except the screw); Screw-driver; Wiper; Ball-screw; Cone; Tumbler, and Wire Punch.

*Brass.*

Tip for Stock; head of Tompion.

*Wood.*

Stock; Tompion.

*Iron.*

Socket of the Bayonet, and all other parts not enumerated.



The *tente-d'abri* has been introduced in the French service since 1837, when first used at the camp of Compiègne. These tents consist of a tissue of cotton cloth impregnated with caoutchouc, and thus made water-proof. Every man carries a square of this cloth, with buttons and button-holes around it, by which it is attached to the squares carried by his comrades, and an excellent shelter for six soldiers is made as follows:—Three tent-sticks are fixed into the ground, whose tops are notched; a light cord is then passed round their tops, and fastened into the ground with a peg at each end; (Fig. 88.) Two sheets, A and B, are buttoned together and thrown over the cord, and then two other sheets, C and D; and C is buttoned to A, and D to B. Lastly, another sheet is thrown over each of the slanting cords, the one buttoned to A and B, and the other to C and D; (Fig. 89.) The sides of the tent are of course pegged to the ground.

FIG. 88.

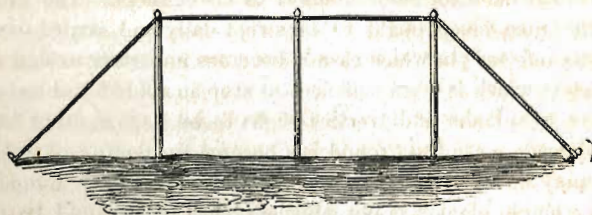
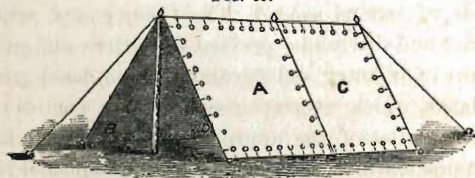


FIG. 89.



There are many modifications in the way of pitching these tents. For want of sticks, muskets can be used.

*Tent Furniture.*—A

portable bedstead, with mosquito-curtains, is a very great luxury, raising the sleeper above the damp soil, and the attacks of most creatures that creep on it; where a few luxuries can be carried, it is a very proper article of baggage. It is essential where white ants are numerous. Hammocks and cots have but few advocates, as it is rare to find places adapted for swinging them; they are quite out of place in a small tent.

*Chairs and Tables.*—It is advisable to take very *low* strong and *roomy* camp-stools, with tables to correspond in height, as a chamber is much less choked up when the seats are low, or when people sit, as in the East, on the ground. The seats should not be more than 1 foot high, though as wide and deep as an ordinary footstool; but without a seat, a man can never write, draw, nor calculate as well as if he has one. The stool represented in Fig. 91 is a good one; it has a full-sized seat made of leather or canvas, or else of strips of dressed hide. For want of a chair, it is convenient to dig a hole or a trench in the ground, and to sit on one side of it, with the feet resting on its bottom; the opposite side of the trench serves as a table, for putting things on, within easy reach.

FIG. 90.

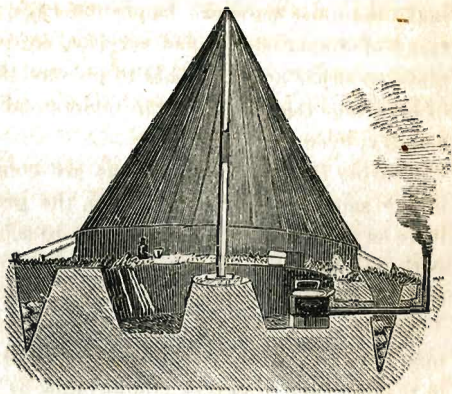


FIG. 91.

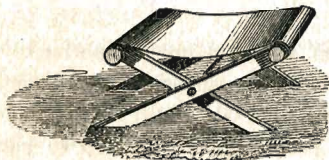


FIG. 92.



Major H. H. Sibley, 2d Dragoons, has invented a tent in which a fire can be made in its centre, and all soldiers sleep with their feet to the fire. Major Sibley's tent is conical, light, easily pitched, erected

FIG. 98.

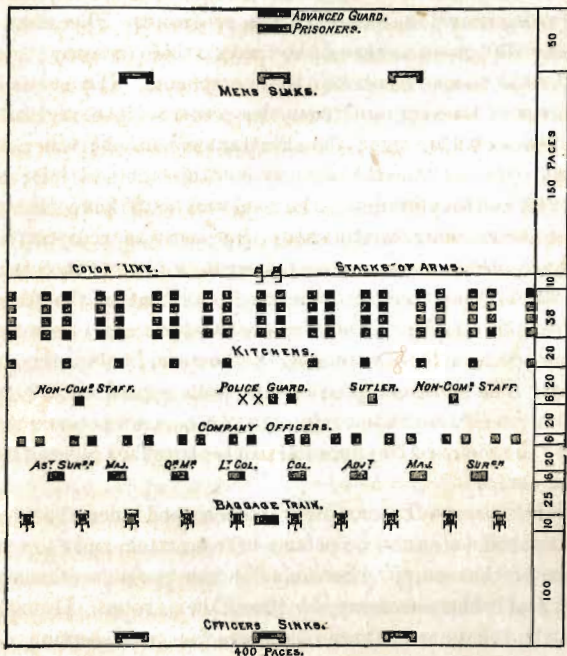


on a tripod holding a single pole, and will comfortably accommodate twelve soldiers with their accoutrements. Where means of transportation admit of tents being used, Major Sibley's will probably supersede all others. (Fig. 98.)

A commander of troops usually sends in advance to prepare the camp. The camping party of a regiment may be the regimental quartermaster, and quartermaster-sergeant, and a corporal and two men per company. The camp of a larger detachment is prepared by the chief quartermaster or some officer of the general's staff, designated



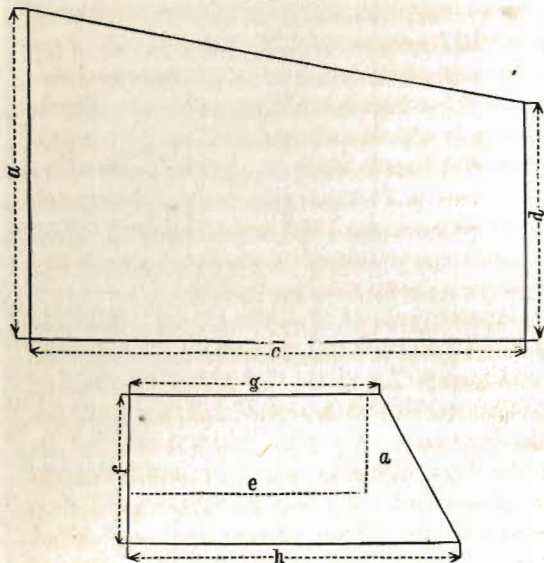
FIG. 99.



*Camp of Cavalry.*—In the cavalry, each company has one file of tents—the tents opening on the street facing the left of the camp. The horses of each company are placed in a single file, facing the opening of the tents, and are fastened to pickets planted firmly in the ground, from 3 to 6 paces from the tents of the troops. The interval between the file of tents should be such that, the regiment being broken into columns of companies, each company should be on the extension of the line on

The bullet is then inserted in the open end of the cartridge, the base resting on the cylinder case, the paper neatly choked around the point

FIG. 102.

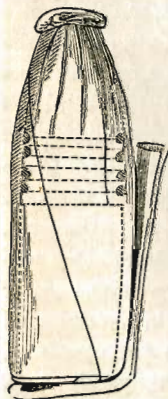


of the bullet, and fastened by two half hitches of cartridge thread. The former stick is then withdrawn, the powder is poured into the case, and the mouth of the cartridge is "pinched" or folded in the usual way. To use this cartridge, tear the fold and pour out the powder; then seize the bullet end firmly between the thumb and fore finger of the right

hand and strike the cylinder a smart blow across the muzzle of the piece; this breaks the cartridge and exposes the bottom of the bullet; a slight pressure of the thumb and forefingers forces the bullet into the bore clear of all cartridge paper. In striking the cartridge the cylinder

should be held square across, or at right angles to the muzzle; otherwise, a blow given in an oblique direction would only bend the cartridge without rupturing it. Cartridges constructed on these principles present a neat and convenient form for carrying the powder and bullet attached to each other, and they obviate two important defects of the elongated bullet cartridges in common use, viz.: the reversed position of the bullet in the cartridge, and the use of the paper wrapper as a patch. (Fig. 103.)

FIG. 103.



*Cartridge-bags* for field-pieces should be made of wild-bore, merino or bombazette, composed entirely of wool, free from any mixture of thread or cotton, which would be apt to retain fire in the piece. The texture and sewing should be close enough to pre-

FIG. 108.

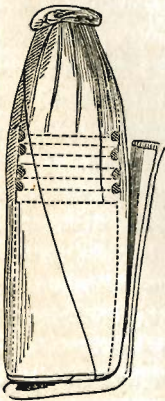
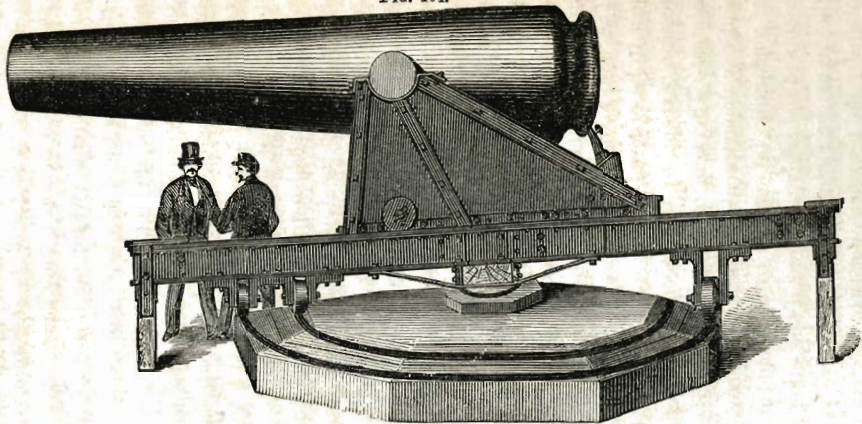
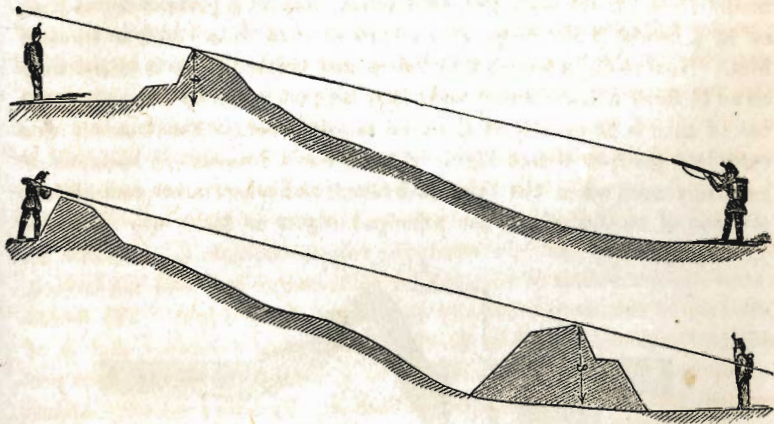


FIG. 104.



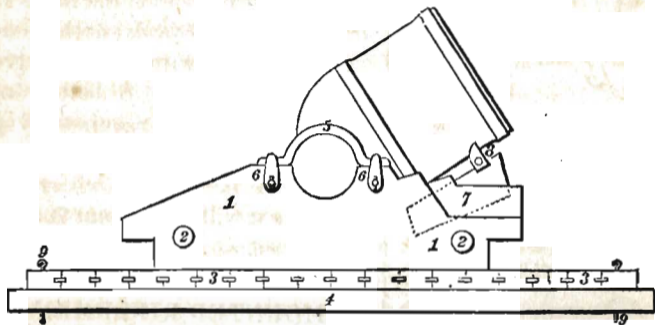
FIGS. 118, 114.



In the defence of field positions the following considerations require



FIG. 153.



SIEGE MORTAR.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Cheeks.          | 5. Cap square. |
| 2. Manœuvring bolt. | 6. Cap straps. |
| 3. Deck plank.      | 7. Bolster.    |
| 4. Sleeper.         | 8. Quoin.      |
| 9. Eye bolts.       |                |

FIG. 154.

MOUNTAIN HOWITZER AND LIMBER.

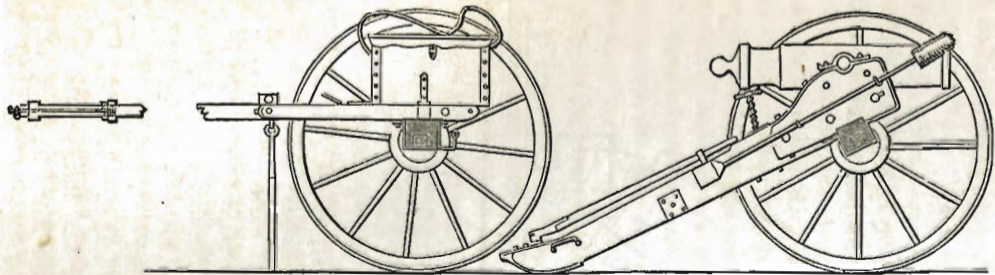
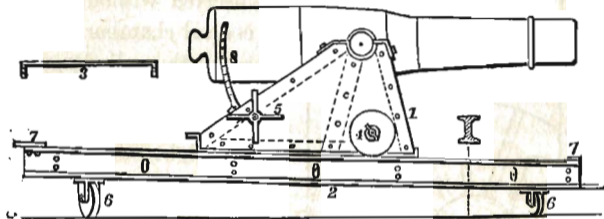


FIG. 161.



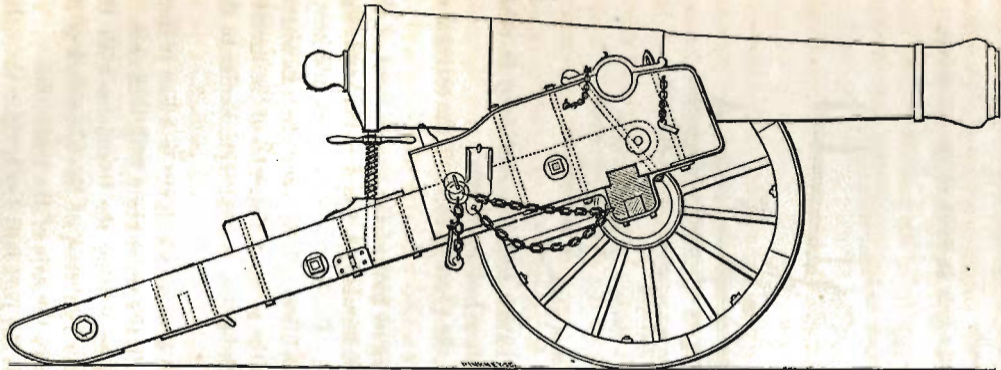
SEA-COAST CARRIAGE.

1. Gun-carriage, composed of two iron cheeks.
2. Chassis.
3. Iron transom straps.
4. Manœuvring wheels.

5. Elevating screw.
- 6, 6. Traverse wheels.
- 7, 7. Hurters.
8. Elevating arc.

I. Pintle or fixed centre.

FIG. 162.



24-POUNDER GUN ON SIEGE-CARRIAOE.

**TRAVELLING-KITCHEN.** Marshal Saxe, it is believed, first suggested the idea of cooking while marching, so as to economize the strength of soldiers; have their food well cooked in all weather, and avoid the numerous diseases caused by bad cooking, and want of rest. Colonel Cavalli, of the Sardinian artillery, has with the same laudable motive embraced a kitchen-cart in the improvements suggested by him to replace the wagons now in use, (*see WAGON*;) and an attempt is here made to elaborate the same idea of a travelling-kitchen, designed for baking, making soup, and other cooking, while on a march.

Fig. 235 represents a cart,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, mounted on two 6-foot

FIG. 235.

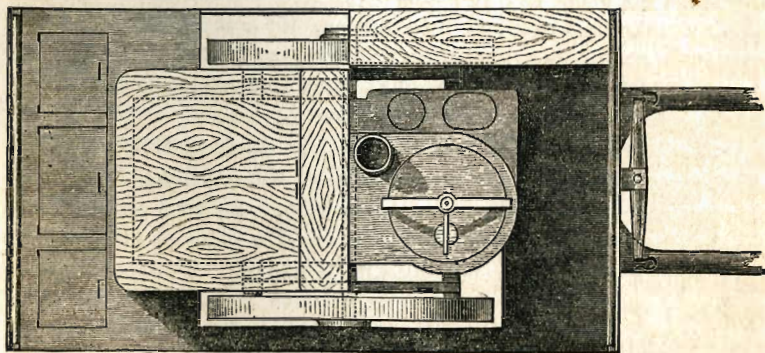
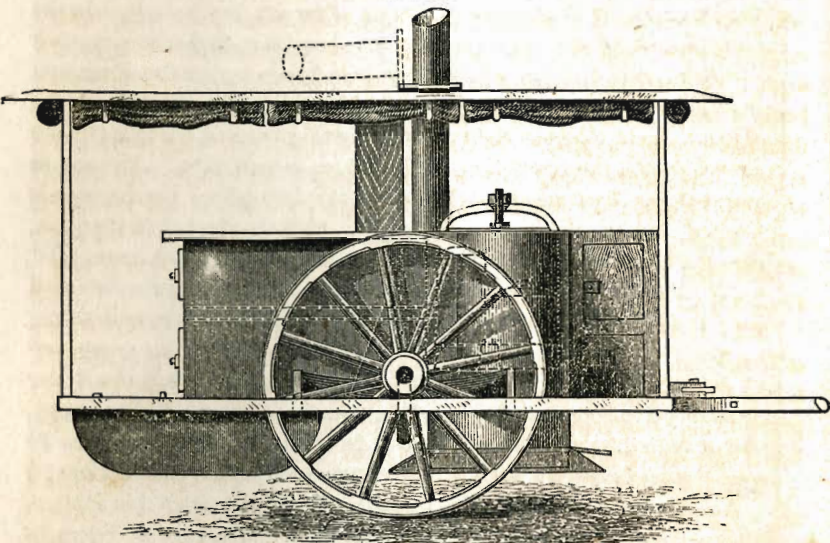




FIG. 235.

